APPOMATTOX.

Surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia.

SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY.

Movement to Cut Off the Retreat of Lee's Army.

GENS. GRANT AND LEE.

First Meeting of the Chiefs of the Contending Armies.

[Lied.-Gen. Phil H. Sheridan, in North American Review.

Public attention having of late been occasionally called to some of the events that occurred in the closing scenes of the Virginia campaign, terminating at Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865, I feel it my duty to give

to history the following facts: When, April 4, 1865, being at the head of the cavalry, I threw across the line of General Lee's march, at Jettersville, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, my personal escort, the First United States cavalry, numbering about 200 men, a tall, lank man was seen coming down the road from the direction of Amelia Court-House, riding a small mule and heading toward Burkesville Junction, to which point General Crook had, early that morning, been ordered with his division of cavalry, to break the railroad and telegraph lines. The man and the mule were brought to a halt, and the mule and himself closely examined, under strong remonstrances at the indignity done to a Southern gentleman. Remonstrance, however, was without avail, and in his boots two telegrams were found from the commissary-general of Lee's army, saying: "The army is at Amelia Court-House, short of provisions; send 300,000 rations quickly to Burkesville Junction." One of these dispatches was for the Confederate Supply Department at Danville, the other for that at Lynchburg. It was at once presumed that, after the dispatches were written, the telegraph line had been broken by General Crook north of Burkesville, and they were on their way to some station beyond the break, to followed him. On looking at the map it will guns to an aim on us, and great effort was made be telegraphed. They revealed where Lee was, and from them some estimate could also be formed of the number of his troops. Orders were at once given to General Crook to come up the road from Burkesville to Jettersville. and to General Merritt, who, with the other two divisions of cavalry, had followed the road from Petersburg, on the south side of and near the Appomattox River, to close in without delay on Jettersville. while the Fifth Army Corps, under the lamented Griffin, which was about ten or fifteen miles behind, was marched at a quick pace to the same point, and the road in front of Lee's army blocked until the arrival of the balance of the Army of the Potomac the afternoon of the next day. My command was pinched for provisions, and these dispatches indicated an had followed down the railroad, looking out opportunity to obtain a supply; so, calling for for the trains with the 300,000 rations which in front of our own cavalry from whom we had Lieutenant-Colonel Young, commanding my they had telegraphed for on the night of the only a few minutes before separated. General scouts, four men, in the most approved gray, 4th. Just before reaching Appointation, Gordon seemed to be somewhat disconcerted by were selected - good, brave, smart fellows, know- they found five trains of cars feeling their way it. I remarked to him, "General Gordon, ing every cavalry regiment in the Confederate | along in the direction of Burkesville Junction. army, and as good "Johnnies" as were in that | not knowing exactly where Lee was. They army, so far as bearing and language were con- induced the person in charge to come farther cerned. They were directed to go to Eurkes- on by their description of the pitiable condi- might just as well let them fight it out." To this ville Junction and there separate. Two were | tion of the Confederate troops, Our start on the | proposition General Gordon did not accede. I to go down the Lynchburg branch of the rail- morning of the 8th was before the sun was up, then asked, "Why not send a staff-officer and road until a Confederate telegraph station was and having proceeded but a few miles, Major | have your people cease firing? They are viofound, from which they were to transmit by White, of the scouts, reached me with the news lating the flag!" He said, "I have no staffwire the above-mentioned rebel dispatches, rep- that the trains were east of Appomattox staresent the suffering condition of Lee's army, tion, that he had succeeded in bringing them one of mine;" and calling for Lieutenant Vanwatch for the trains, and hurry the provisions on some distance, but was afraid that they derbilt Allen, he was directed to report to Gen-

THE ENEMY BROUGHT TO BAY. I arrived at Jettersville with the advance of my command-the First United States cavalry-on the afternoon of the 4th of April. I knew the condition and position of the rebel army from the dispatches referred to, and also from the following letter, (erroneously dated April 5,) taken from a colored man who was captured later in the day:

rations came from Danville that I know of.

AMELIA, C. H., April 5, 1865. DEAR MARMA: Our army is ruined, I fear. We send this by a negro I see passing up the railroad to Michlenburg. Love to all. Your devoted son,

continuous firing in front of the enemy at or course of the afternoon, and was put into posi-Danville road, with its left resting on a pond or swamp on the left of the road. Toward evening General Crook arrived with his division of cavalry, and later General Merritt, with his two divisions; and all took their designated | south of the station where the headquarters of places. The Fifth Corps, after its arrival, had the cavalry rested, or rather, remained, for thrown up earthworks and made its position there was no rest the night of the 8th. Disstrong enough to hold out against any force for patches were going back to our honored chief. the period which would intervene before the General Grant, and Ord was requested to push arrival of the main body of the army of the ou the wearied infantry. To-morrow was to end

over which I had traveled. tack was made by the enemy upon the small | suit. Merritt, Crook, and Custer were, at times. I was attached as a cadet at the military force in his front—the Fifth Corps and three there. Happiness was in every heart. Our academy, then stepped to his horse, and taking at the annual dinner of the National Lancers divisions of cavalry-and by the morning of long and weary labors were about to close; our | hold of the saddle-bags, said, in a jocular way : the 5th, I began to believe that he would leave dangers soon to end. There was no sleep; "Here, Sheridan, take these saddle-bags; they the main road if he could, and pass around my there had been but little for the previous eight | have one soiled shirt and a pair of drawers. left flank to Sailor's Creek and Farmville. To or nine days. Before sunrise, General Ord You have burned everything else I had in the watch this suspected movement, early on the came in reporting the near approach of his world, and I think you are entitled to these morning of the 5th, I sent Davies' brigade of command. After a hasty consultation about also." He was alluding, of course, to the de-Crook's division of cavalry to make a recon- positions to be taken up by the incoming troops, struction of the baggage trains which had been naissance in that direction. The result was an | we were in the saddle and off for the front, in | going on for some days. encounter by Davies with a large train of wag- the vicinity of Appointation Court-House. As | When the terms above referred to were setons, under escort, moving in the direction an- we were approaching the village, a heavy line tied, each army agreed to remain in statu quo ticipated. The train was attacked by him, and of Confederate infantry was seen advancing, until the arrival of General Grant, whom Coloabout 200 wagons were burned, and five pieces and rapid firing commenced. Riding to a slight nel Newhall, my adjutant-general, had gone now. In conclusion, speaking to all as fellowof artillery and a large number of prisoners elevation, where I could get a view of the ad- for. Generals Gordon and Wilcox then recaptured. In the afternoon of April 5, the vancing enemy, I immediately sent directions turned to see General Lee, and promised to main body of the Army of the Potemac came to General Merritt for Custer's and Devin's come back in about thirty minutes, and during

march to the right from Amelia Court-House, attempt to pass our left flank and again put us in the rear of his retreating columns. Under this impression I sent to General Grant the following dispatch:

CAVALRY HEADQUARTERS, JETTERSVILLE, April 5, 1865, 3 p. m.

Licutenant-General U. S. Grant,

Commanding armies of the United States.

General: I send you the inclosed letter, which will give you an idea of the condition of the enemy and their whereabouts. I sent General Davies' brigade this morning around on my left flank. He captured at Fames' Cross-roads five pieces of artillery, about 200 wagons, and eight or nine battle-flags and a number of prisoners. The Second Army Corps is now coming up. I wish you were here yourself. I feel confident of capturing the army of Northern Virginia if we exert ourselves. I see no escape for Lee. I will put all my cavalry out on our left flank, except Mackenzie, who is now on the right.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen.

GRANT COMING TO THE FRONT. On receipt of this he immediately started for my headquarters at Jettersville, arriving there about 11 o'clock of the night of April 5th Next morning, April 6th, the infantry of the army advanced on Amelia Court-House. It was found before reaching it that the enemy had turned our left flank and taken another road to Sallor's Creek and Farmville. The cavalry did not advance with the infantry on Amelia Court-House, but moved to the left and rear, at daylight on the morning of the 6th, and struck the moving columns of the enemy's infantry and artillery, with which a series of contests ensued that resulted in the battle of Sailor's Creek, where Lieutenant-General Ewell lost his command of about ten thousand men, and was himself taken prisoner, together with ten other general officers.

We now come to the morning of the 7th. thought that Lee would not abandon the di-A detachment ordered to move with the greatnext day, the Sth.

CAPTURING THE CONFEDERATE RATIONS. Meantime my scouts had not been idle, but on to Burkesville, or in that direction. The would again be run back to the station. Intel. eral Geary, who was in command of a small other two were to go on the Danville branch, ligence of this fact was immediately commu. | brigade of South Carolina cavalry, and ask him and had similar instructions. The mission was | nicated to Crook, Merritt, and Custer, and the | to discontinue the firing. Lieutenant Allen accomplished by those who went out on the latter, who had the advance, was urged not to dashed off with the message, but, on delivering Lynchburg branch, but I am not certain about | let the trains escape, and I pushed on and joined | it to General Geary, was taken prisoner, with the success of the other party; at all events, no him. Before reaching the station, Custer de. the remark from that officer, that he did not tailed two regiments to make a detour, strike care for white flags; that South Carolinians the railroad beyond the station, tear up the track and secure the trains. This was accomplished, but on the arrival of the main body of our advance at the station, it was found that the advance-guard of Lee's army was just comat once ensued. The enemy was driven off, | gaged in conversation with me, a cloud of dust,

tacking force. PREPARING FOR THE FINAL CHARGE. it was thought necessary that the infantry

in line of battle, facing the enemy at Amelia | masking Ord's and Gibbon's infantry. Crook Court-House. I thought it best to attack at | and Mackenzie, on the extreme left, were oronce, but this was not done. I then began to | dered to hold fast. I then hastily galloped back be afraid the enemy would, in the night, by a to give General Ord the benefit of my information. No sooner had the enemy's line of battle reached the elevation from which my reconnaissance had been made, and from whence could be distinctly seen Ord's troops in the distance, than he called a sudden halt, and a retrograde movement began to a ridge about one mile to his rear. Shortly afterward I returned from General Ord to the front, making for General Merritt's battle-flag on the right flank of the line. On reaching it, the order to advance | the advance of the Army of the Potomac, and was given, and every guidon was bent to the front, and as we swept by toward the left of the enemy's line of battle, he opened a heavy McLane's house in the village of Appomattox fire from artillery. No heed was paid to the deadly missiles, and, with the wildest vells, we Court-House. I am not certain whether soon reached a point some distance to his right | General Babcock, of General Grant's staff, and nearly opposite Appomattox Court-House. Beyond us, in a low valley, lay Lee and the eral, had gone over to see him or not. remnant of his army. There did not appear to be much organization, except in the advance troops under General Gordon, whom we had been fighting, and a rear-guard under General Longstreet, still further up the valley. Formations were immediately commenced, to make a bold and sweeping charge down the grassy slope, when an aid-de-camp from Custer, filled with excitement, hat in hand, dashed up to me with the message from his chief: "Lee has surrendered! Do not charge; the white flag is McLean's), waiting to surrender to you."

tion, but not to charge. RIDING INTO THE CONFEDERATE LINES. Looking to the left, to Appomattox Court-House, a large group was seen near by the lines of Confederate troops that had fallen back to that point. General Custer had not come back, and, supposing that he was with the group at I the Court-House, I moved on a gallop down the narrow ridge, followed by my staff. The Courtrect road to Danville through Prince Edward's House was, perhaps, three-fourths of a mile dis-Court-House, and early on the morning of the tant. We had not gone far before a heavy fire 7th, directed General Crook to follow up his | was opened on us from a skirt of timber to our rear, while with Merritt (Custer's and Devin's | right, and distant not much over three hunquickly to strike the Danville road six or eight off my hat, called out that the flag was being miles south of Prince Edward's Court-House, violated, but could not stop the firing, which now and thus again head or cut off all or some of caused us all to take shelter in a ravine running the retreating Confederate army. On reaching parallel to the ridge we were on, and down that road, it was found that General Lee's army | which we then traveled. As we approached had not passed, and my command was instantly the Court-House, a gentle ascent had to be turned north for Prince Edward's Court-House. | made. I was in advance, followed by a sergeant carrying my battle-flag. Within one est celerity, via Prince Edward's Court-House, hundred to one hundred and fifty yards from reported that Lee had crossed the Appomattox | the Court-House and Confederate lines, some at and near Farmville, and that Crook had of the men in their ranks brought down their be seen that General Lee would be obliged to by their officers to keep them from firing. pass through Appointtox Court-House and halted, and hearing some noise behind, turned Appointtox station on the railroad, to reach in the saddle, and saw a Confederate soldier at-Lynchburg by the road he had taken north of | tempting to take my battle-flag from the colorthe Appomattox River, and that that was the bearer. This the sergeant had no idea of sublongest road to get there. He had given the mitting to, and had drawn his saber to cut the shortest one—the one south of the river—to man down. A word from me caused him to rethe cavalry. General Crook was at once sent for, turn his saber, and take the flag back to the and the three divisions, numbering perhaps at | staff-officers, who were some little distance bethat time 7,000 men, concentrated on the night | hind. I remained stationary a moment after of the 7th of April at and near Prospect station | these events, then calling a staff-officer directed on the Lynchburg and Richmond Railroad, him to go over to the group of Confederate and Appointation became the objective officers, and demand what such conduct meant. point of the cavalry for the operations of the Kind apologies were made, and we advanced. The superior officers met were General J. B. Gordon, and General Cadmus M. Wilcox, the latter an old army officer. As soon as the first greeting was over, a furious firing commenced your men fired on me as I was coming over here, and undoubtedly they have done the same to Merritt's and Custer's commands. We officer to send." I replied, "I will let you have

> never surrendered. MERRITT BRINGS THEM TO THRIR SENSES. It was about this time that Merritt, getting impatient at the supposed treacherous firing, ordered a charge of a portion of his command.

strate and make as much ado as they could, by our rear ten or fifteen miles, to Ord and Gibbon, hostilities pending the negotiations which he who, with the infantry, were following the cav- has been having for the last day and night with near Amelia Court-House pending the arrival alry. The cavalry continued the fighting nearly General Grant." I rejoined: "I have been vicinity of Appomattox Court-House, a dis- gotiations, and think it singular that while tion at right angles with the Richmond and tance of about four miles, thus giving him no such negotiations are going on, General Lee repose, and covering the weakness of the at- should have continued his march and attempted to break through my lines this morning with the view of escaping. I can entertain no terms I remember well the little frame house just except the condition that General Lee will surrender to General Grant on his arrival here. I have sent for him. If these terms are not accepted, we will renew hostilities." General Washington, D. C. Gordon replied: "General Lee's army is exhausted. There is no doubt of his surrender to

General Grant on his arrival." Potomac, now rapidly coming up on the lines our troubles in all reasonable probability, but "ONE SOILED SHIET AND A PAIR OF DRAWERS." General Wilcox, whom I knew quite well, he On the afternoon and night of the 4th, no at- should arrive, in order to doubly insure the re- having been captain of the company to which

up. General Mende was unwell and requested divisions to slowly fall back, and as they did that time General Ord joined me at the court red-coated lancers.) The speech was well reto put the troops in position, which I did, so, to withdraw to our right flank, thus un- house. At the end of thirty or forty minutes | ecived and heartily applauded.

General Gordon returned in company with General Longstreet. The latter, who commanded Lee's rear guard back on the Farmville road, seemed somewhat alarmed lest General Meade, who was following up from Farmville, might attack, not knowing the condition of affairs at the front. To prevent this, I proposed to send my chief of staff, General J. W. Forsyth, accompanied by a Confederate officer, back through the Confederate army and inform General Meade of the existing state of affairs. He at once started, accompanied by Colonel Fairfax, of General Longstreet's staff, met communicated the conditions. MEETING OF GENERALS GRANT AND LEE.

In the meantime, General Lee came over to

who had arrived in advance of the Gen-We had waited some hours, and, I think, about 12 or 1 o'clock General Grant arrived. General Ord, myself, and many officers were in the main road leading through the town, at a point where Lee's army was visible. General Grant rode up, and greeted me with, "Sheridan, how are you?" I replied, "I am very well, thank you." He then said, "Where is Lee?" I replied, "There is his army down in that valley; he is over in that house (pointing out up!" Orders were given to complete the forma- General Grant, still without dismounting. said, "Come, let us go over. He then made the same request to General Ord, and we all went to McLean's house. Those who entered with General Grant were, as nearly as I can recollect, Ord, Rawlins, Seth Williams, Ingalls, Babcock, Parker, and myself; the staff officers, or those who accompanied, remaining outside on the porch steps and in the yard. On entering the parlor, we found General Lee standing in company with Colohe were no sword. After a few words had an active campaign.

-you can come in again." THE SURRENDER. table (purchased by me from Mr. McLean and forces to the winds, as he finally did. of the surrender. General Lee was sitting, his hands resting on the hilt of his sword, to

not fully understand the agreement."

The New First Corps Association. the members of the late First Army Corps held | Wood reported back, confirming the reports a meeting at the Ebbitt House and effected a sent by Wilson. Instead of Schofield withmore permanent organization than heretofore drawing his army immediately and confronting existed. A constitution was adopted, a copy of Hood at Spring Hill, (as Thomas seems to have ing on the ground. A sanguinary engagement | While Generals Gordon and Wilcox were en- | which can be obtained by addressing the corre- | ordered him to do several hours before,) between sponding secretary, Joseph W. Kirkley, of the | 8 and 9 o'clock a. m. sent Stanley with Wagforty pieces of artillery captured, and four a wild hurrals, a flashing of sabers, indicated a Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C. ner's division, consisting of three brigades, with hundred baggage wagons burned. The railroad charge, and the ejaculations of my staff-officers Article II provides that any honorably dis- the trains, to that point; Schofield, with the trains had been secured in the first onset, and were heard, "Look! Merritt has ordered a charged soldier who at any time has served in remainder of the army, confronted a fragment were taken possession of by locomotive en- charge!" The flight of Geary's brigade fol- said First Army Corps, or in the Third Corps of the Confederate army at Duck River until are all safe as yet. Shyron left us sick. John Tay- gincers, soldiers in the command, whose delight lowed; Lieutenant Allen was thus released. of the Army of Virginia, or any civilian volun- late in the afternoon. Stanley and the three lor is sail as well; saw him yesterday. We are in line of battle this morning. General Robert Lee is in the battle this morning. General Robert Lee is in the was so great that they produced the wildest made in the Virginia campaign.

In the last gun had been fired, and the last charge brigades made a rapid march, the men actually running most of the way, arriving about noon confusion by running the trains to and fro on | While the scenes thus related were taking | in actual battle with either of the corps named, | to find the rebel cavalry already entering the saw Murray a few minutes since. Bernard Terry be said was taken prisoner, but may get out. I be said was taken prisoner, but may get out. I the track, and making such an unearthly place, the conversation I now speak of was ocscreeching with the whistles, that I was at one curring between General Gordon and myself. ing satisfactory evidence of said honorable distime on the point of ordering the trains burnt; After the first salutation, General Gordon re- charge or service. Article III. The object of nearing the town the writer, who was in com-I accordingly sent out my escort to demontrate and make as much ado as they could, by

but we finally got them off, and ran them to our rear ten or fifteen miles, to Ord and Gibbon, who with the infections which he outlinesses for a suspension of feeling, the revival of old associations which he outlinesses for a suspension of feeling, the revival of old associations which he officers in feeling, the revival of old associations which he object of this association, and upon the feeling the form officers, infecting the feeling t services rendered by the corps during the war | deployed, four being held as a reserve. As the of the rebellion. Article XII. The fee for ad- infantry advanced the cavalry drew back with of the Fifth Corps. That corps came up in the all that night, driving the enemy back to the constantly informed of the progress of the ne- mission into the association shall be one dollar, and the annual dues fifty cents. The following officers were elected to serve for one year: President, G. G. Benedict, Burlington, Vt.; first vice-president, Isaac S. Tichenor, Wash-Halstead, Washington, D. C.; corresponding pushed back until he had gathered such secretary, Joseph W. Kirkley, Georgetown, D. C.; recording secretary, Ira N. Burritt, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Thomas M. Exley, line. Washington, D. C.; historian, James H. Stine,

New Orleans Militla in Beston.

The Continental Guard, of New Orleans, arrived at Boston on the 13th inst., and were received by the National Lancers, Charlestown Cadets, and a large crowd. Mayor Palmer welcomed the visitors. They were entertained on the following day. Among the guests were Governor Butler and Mayor Palmer. Governor Butler said: "A most glorious result of the recent war, which none would say should not have been fought, would be in the coming contest-and come one must-when there will be unity of former enemies fighting shoulder to shoulder." General Butler said that he once entered New Orleans as an enemy, but left it as a friend. In parting he told the people that the bane of their prosperity was the curse of slavery. They doubted him then, but knew it said: "We have common glories to gain hereafter, it may be against enemies which once

The Sixty-fourth O. V. I. in the Tennessee Campaign.

A FORCED MARCH.

Stanley Reaches Spring Hill Not a Minute Too Soon.

THE 64TH IN ADVANCE.

Schofield's Army Escapes From the Clutches of Hood.

[By R. C. Brown, Sixty-fourth O. V. I.]

The Sixty-fourth regiment of Ohio veteran FORMATION OF THE DIVISION AT SPRING HILL, volunteer infantry was recruited, under the supervision of Hon. John Sherman, in the autumn of 1861, at Mansfield, Ohio, and in December of the same year was sent into Kentucky, and became a part of the Army of the Cumberland. Among the battles it engaged in were those of Shiloh, Murfreesboro', Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, the relief of Knoxville. Rocky-face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Allatoona, Dallas, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro', and Lovejoy Station. This, with a good deal of skirmishing and marching, brings the regiment, November 24th, 1864, to

who was with General Lee. We had not been and divisions; corrals were looked over, and kept back more than three hours, chiefly by the absent from the room longer than about five the States of Tennessee and Kentucky were action of one regiment before he reached one small corps, had been ordered on from Mis- road, along which, in the darkness of the night, close of the war as a private in the Army of souri, but had not arrived. Thomas hoped to Schofield and his army quietly moved on en When we re-entered, General Grant was be able, with sufficient force, to meet Hood be- route for Franklin. Schofield, by his incredwriting on a little wooden, eliptical-shaped fore he would reach Nashville, and scatter his ulity, being out-generaled at Columbia, the

presented to Mrs. G. A. Custer) the conditions | HOOD THROWING HIS ARMY ACROSS SCHO- fling and delaying the enemy at Spring Hill

small marble-topped table, on which many the enemy, this regiment, with its brigade, aster, this single Ohio regiment displayed an small marble-topped table, on which many the enemy, this regiment, with its brigade, books were piled. While General Grant was crossed Duck River on a burning bridge, abanwriting, friendly conversation was engaged in | doning the works and forts on the Columbia | cost to the regiment in killed and wounded of of six of us left the town for the purpose of by General Lee and his aid with the officers side, taking position, the following morning, forty-seven. Darkness had now closed down a present, and he took from his breast-pocket on the north bank. Hood, now intent on imi- upon us, and we began to recken our losses two dispatches, which had been sent to him by tating Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, left a and discomforts of the day. Last night planting a battery near us, -we left. We also had me during the forenoon, notifying him that small portion of his army, consisting of two we were at arms under an enemy's guns at some of his cavalry, in front of Crook, were divisions of Lee's corps and most of his artil- Columbia; to-night, with our army on the road screened us from the rain, and also procured some violating the agreement entered into by with- lery, along the south bank of the river to con- twelve miles nearer the capital of the State, drawing. I had not had time to make copies front Schofield, while he in person moved the and in open field confronting an overwhelming of battle. It becoming too warm for us there, we fell back about half a mile, and thus we continued to have them returned. He handed them to ion of Lee's five miles above Columbia, and down upon us. Every soldier being conscious many shells passed very near us. About 430 p. m. me with the remark, "I am sorry. It is pos- crossed the river on the morning of the 29th, of this, no eyes were closed in sleep, but the our army commenced falling back and we made a sible my cavalry at that point of the line did at daybreak, and marched direct for Spring exhausted men remained in unbroken line to Hill, a point on the road leading from Colum- defend what they had so nobly fought for prisoners that I saw were taken. After flanking About one hour was occupied in drawing up bia to Nashville, and twelve miles in rear of through the day, namely, to keep open a pasand signing the terms, when General Lee re- Schoffeld's army. Schoffeld was slow to be- sage on the Columbia pike. Thus the night tired from the house with a cordial shake of lieve that Hood was doing just what he was passed, and so did the forces from Columbia. the hand with General Grant, mounted his most likely to do, viz., cross the river beyond Before day began to dawn, the three brigades, chunky, gray borse, and lifting his hat passed his lines and move around him. Wilson, who beginning with the right, Opdycke's being the through the gate and rode over the crest of was in command of the Federal cavalry and last, withdrew, following Schofield to Franklin. the hill to his army. On his arrival there, we patroling the river above Columbia, reported to And now Hood had allowed to pass one of the heard wild cheering, which seemed to be taken | Schofield, on the 28th, that Forrest had crossed, | grandest opportunities for an easy and comup progressively by his troops, either for him, and that night reported to him that Hood was plete overthrow of a hitherto efficient army or because of satisfaction with his last official preparing to cross en route for Spring Hill, and that the history of the rebellion can produce, also reported the same to Thomas at Nash. and Schofield had convinced at least the Army ville. Schofield, not convinced of his sit- of the Cumberland that he was unable successuation at daylight on the morning of the fully to command an army in the field. During the Reunion of the Army of the Po- 29th, ordered General Wood, of the Fourth tomac, held in the city of Washington, May 17, | Corps, to make a reconnaissance up the river. at first but little firing. They were soon reenforced, and as they gathered strength they became more bold and defiant. The reserve was now used as a protection for the flanks of pushed back until he had gathered such strength that he reached far out beyond our

CALLING FOR RE-ENFORCEMENTS. When we asked for some re-enforcements Major Coulter, with the Sixty-fifth Ohio, soon reported, and was sent on the right, with its right well retired. With this support the now sought to gain position in our rear, but of the Cincinnati, organized at the close of the | find the Federal troops in town.

high fences in that direction rendered cavalry inoperative. Forced from this, the skirmishers took position behind a fence on the western side of a lane that led in a northern direction, and again, as before, brought the enemy to a stand. This last position was given up only when the enemy in line of battle had reached the fence on the opposite side of the lane. The skirmishers made their way up the slope, taking advantage of the timber which stood in rear to deal out destruction to an army in force now stretching out around us in a semi-circle, with its left well advanced. Thus, from pillar to post, this little detachment allowed no opportunity to pass without balling and detaining the enemy. Stubbornly it fought its way back to Spring Hill, where it joined the division, which had been engaged during this time in locating and putting up a line of works for defense. As the regiment drew near the main line, having baffled the enemy for more than three hours, General Bradley, then in command of the Third brigade, and who was soon after wounded, came forward to compli-

ment us for the work we had done. AND MANNER OF HOOD'S ATTACK.

directly facing the main advance of Cheatham. Just before night Cheatham struck our main line, falling heavily on Bradley, drove him from his position, and pressed him back almost to the Celumbia pike. As Bradley was driven back, Lane refused his right, and Opdycke battery, which had distinguished itself on so Columbia, Term., and to that part of its history many battlefields, arrived opportunely from Second division, Fourth Army Corps, and in enemy's left, which threw them into confusion. been Lee's adjutant when he was superin- months to push from Chattanooga to Atlanta, "Their line seemed too long for me." At this the streets, and the retreating soldiers when uniform was soiled with mud and service, and tion to equipping and increasing his army for torper which can only be explained on the principle that he was ignorant of the numbers safety of the Federal army depended on bafuntil night-that wished-for boon of Welling-Returning to Columbia, we find that on the | ton at Waterloo-would come. In effecting the left of General Grant, with his back to a night of the 27th of November, in the face of that delay and thus averting imminent dis-

MILITARY SOCIETIES.

Relation of the Regular Army to the G. A. R. and Loyal Legion.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: As an officer of the Regular army of over thirty-seven years' service, I have been surprised to find so small a representation from our numbers as members of the Loyal Legion and a still smaller representation in the Grand Army of the Republic. The writer of this did | will be a fight to-day. I feel very hungry, as the not join these organizations until within the past few years, being under the impression that a political significance was attached to both. I trust I may be able to present these organizations in such a light as will induce officers and soldiers who served honorably during the rebelrebellion, to become members of the military

order of the Loyal Legion. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, containing so much of interest, should be in the library of every meh of ground. Indeed, our troops seem to every military post, and no doubt both officers and enlisted men would be much interested all the students had remained in the college during the fight, went to President Earlier's for protecof the war of the rebellion, now scattered all over the country. This paper is a most worthy exponent of the principles of the Grand Army p. m. The fighting during the latter part of the of the Republic. The discussion of politics is not allowed in the Grand Army of the Republic-Fraternity, Loyalty and Charity are its principles. The oath of secrecy in no way inprinciples. The cath of secrecy in no way in-terferes with one's duty to his God, self or family, and all religious sects are represented rooms. Notwithstanding, we slept very soundly, Sixty-fourth drew more to the left, and again in the Order. But few of our military posts advanced, driving the enemy rapidly in front | are too small not to have a sufficient number until more than a mile from the outskirts of of those who served in the rebellion to enable about daylight. Firing very brisk on both sides the town, where the head of Cheatham's corps | them to obtain a charter, unless sufficiently was met. The skivmishers had now gained the near a Pest of the Grand Army to become members of the same. As there is no provision top of a low range of hil's, and while sheltered | for perpetuating this Order, and, very properly by a fence in front they poured upon the enemy | so, every officer or soldier with an honorable such volleys that the head of his column, igno- record should have the badge of this Order to rant of our strength, drew back and formed in leave to his family. The military order of the rant of our strength, drew back and formed in line for battle, which consumed some time. Loyal Legion is open to membership by officers o'clock. I, in company with about a dozen students, have been very busy removing the college. This done, he moved upon our line, and with a or enlisted men during the rebellion; by the library and the curpets from the literary halls. I p. massive enemy within a stone's throw in front eldest son of such officer if twenty-one years of the Federals still hold the cemetery, and have adand flanks beset with cavalry, we drew off the age, and by the eldest son of an officer who was skirmishers through an extensive field of dry | killed or died of wounds received during the rebellion, and who, had he survived, would and standing corn-stalks. The cavalry, seeing have been eligible for membership. Applica- They have made a desperate attempt to take the our line withdraw, dashed in from our left, but | tions have been made for membership by officommetery, but it is defended by more than one hundred guns with many more near at hand. 423 were checked by the volleys and bayonets of cers who are not eligible by reason of their p. m.-The armies are getting further away, both citizens, with common interests, the Governor | the companies reserved on that flank. Having | fathers not having availed themselves of the the companies reserved on that flank. Having crossed the fence out of the field, our skirmishers again bafiled and for a time checked the enemy's advance. The cavalry from the right enemy's advance. The cavalry from the right | uated in their families-such as in the Society

American Revolution, and so similar to the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Yours, very respectfully, W. L. ELLIOTT. B'v't Major-Gen., U. S. A., retired

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 9. FROM A BOY'S DIARY.

How the Battle of Gettysburg Impressed a College Student There.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

Observing an article in the columns of Tax TRIBUNE indicating some controversy as to the hour of the first day's battle at Gettysburg when General Howard's corps (the Eleventh) retreated, I have consulted a diary made at the time by me in pencil and in shorthand, but which may still be readily deciphered. I send you a verbatim transcript of the diary covering

the period of the battle, but I wish to state from memory that it must have been about noon when our little party of students reached Cemetery Hill. Reynolds' corps had already fallen back and the body of General Reynolds had been placed in a small building near the cemetery and was guarded, so that we were not permitted to view it as we desired. General Howard was himself on Cemetery Hill, sur-Bradley's brigade was on the right, Lane's in rounded by his staff, and was pointed out to us the center, and Opdycke's on the left, all east by a member of the Sanitary or Christian of and some distance from the Columbia pike. Commission, who said that he was a brother of Bradley was in advance of the other two and the general. The Eleventh Corps went into line of battle in full view in the open fields beyond the town, and we could clearly see without the aid of glasses the fearful disudvantage under which it labored, the enemy having been sheltered by hills and woods. Finally rebel batteries were placed in a position spread out his line to the left to hold the pike which commanded the flank of the corps on above the town. Just then the Sixth Ohio | the west, and then it began for the first time to waver. A large squadron of cavalry from the rear of the town charged upon the batteries, but as rebel infantry were massed in great more particularly herein dealt with. This Columbia, and, from the right of Bradley's numbers behind them, the cavalry were reregiment was a part of the Third brigade, brigade, sent a sharp fire of artillery down the pulsed and the Eleventh Corps at once retreated nel Marshal, his aid-de-camp. The first greet- General Thomas' command. The Confeder- Night was now on, and farther advance was followed into the town by the rebels. When ing was to General Seth Williams, who had ate army,—which had required Sherman four suspended, when Cheatham reported to Hood: was quite a number of Federal killed lying in tendent of the Military Academy. General now greatly inspired and enlarged by the con- time Schofield had a part of his army on the into cellars for protection, as many did, were Lee was then presented to General Grant, and scription act,-amounting to fully 51,000 men, road to Spring Hill, while a part of it was still either killed or captured. The reference in all present were introduced. General Lee was was confronted by about 26,000 men left under on the bank of the river at Columbia. That Wednesday's diary to our army falling back dressed in a new gray uniform, evidently put Thomas when Sherman started to the sea. Hood, despite these three brigades, did not I may be pardoned for a personal allusion, about 4:30 p. m. is to the Eleventh Corps. If on for the occasion, and were a handsome Thomas having ordered Schofield to the front, throw his army across the Columbia pike at will state that I was then a mere had, who had sword. He had on his face the expression of left him with some general instructions, while Spring Hill and secure the destruction of Scho- reached Pennsylvania for the first time but a relief from a heavy burden. General Grant's he went to Nashville and gave personal atten- field, so manifestly within his grasp, shows a few days before the invasion of Lee; that I hurried to Harrisburg and enlisted in the only service that seemed open to me, the State been spoken by those who knew General Lee, Inexperienced troops just arrived, and those confronting him. He had allowed his army, camp near Gettysburg, but which before I militia; that I was assigned to a regiment in all the officers retired, except, perhaps, one on guard and detached duty, wherever they consisting of more than two corps, with all his reached there had been dispersed and partially staff officer of General Grant's, and the one could be spared, were organized into brigades cavalry, as we have shown, to be baffled and captured by the rebels, and that I was waiting with other members of the regiment, who were students at the college there, to learn the whereminutes, when General Babcock came to the searched for horses to take the place of those Spring Hill. And now he settles down on his curred. I may add that I soon afterwards door and said, "The surrender has taken place required to fit out Sherman. A. J. Smith, with arms for the night, within easy range of the entered the volunteer service and served to the

> 1864 did more hard fighting than history seems to credit it with having done. CHURCHVILLE, VA.

> the James, an army which in the campaign of

A BOY'S DIARY OF GETTYSBURG. Tuesday, 30 .- Still at Gettysburg. About 3,000 the mountain a few miles further west. A battle

hot for us at the cemetery,-that is, the shell thing to eat. After this we got a very good posi-tion, where we had an excellent view of the field the Federal army we got into the woods, which rebels were at the edge of the woods but a few indred yards from us. Fearing the woods would be shelled, we hurried along about a mile and came eral army, rebel army, and all, and came up in the east of the town. We did not come in contact with any troops until we reached the town, which was sion of the cemetery to-morrow morning. slept in the college as usual at night, the lower floor being occupied by the wounded and the whole building closely guarded, none but students being permitted to enter. sday, 2-7 a. m.-The rebels were largely re-

some cannonading, though not very brisk. The

weather is very foggy, although we have not

had any rain since yesterday. 9 a. m.-Rebels

Salutations are occasionally interstill going on along the lines, although the armies entables are very scarce in town. 4:30 p. m .- The and the town is not in the range of shot. Five minutes later.—The rebels have opened several batteries on the right of the town. I am writing is rolling farther off. Our army will, no doubt make a refreat, and is in fact falling back. The weather became calm and clear this forestoon, and remained so. 7 p. m. - The battle is raging more fiercely than ever. The Federals are contesting tion. At 8:30 p. m .- Charles and I, who alone of tion. Previous to this a shell had exploded in the eampus, and a portion of it struck the college walls. We were in the cellar of Dr. Emser's house for awhile, but the firing ceased for the day about 9 day was nearer town, although more on our left. The battle is as yet undecided. We went to the college to attend some Federal wounded, and then returned to Dr. Banker's, whore we remained during the night. We slept in a room with open and when I aweke the cannon were thundering Friday, 3-The firing commenced on both sides position on the third floor of the college. Su. m .-The enunonading is not so brisk. The rebels were undoubledly driven yesterday, and their men say they have not known such obstinate resistance on the part of our forces since the war. A good many Federal prisoners have been taken. The Federals continue to hold the cometery, which is impregvanced further north. 2:30 p. m.-The rebels have

Suburday 4.-Awoke after a refreshing sleep to